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something in them. The reviewer is disposed to criticize the opening paragraphs of chapter XI, the one dealing with "Evidence." It opens with this statement: "An officer who, upon his own responsibility, makes an arrest without a warrant, is generally called upon to show that an offense was committed which justified him in arresting the offender," and "to establish the crime he has the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, all the elements which go to make up the offense."

This language would seem to indicate that the author had in mind that in an action by the arrested person against the person making the arrest for a claimed unjustified interference with his person, the officer can only defend with evidence that convinces beyond a reasonable doubt that a felony was committed. The cases cited are only to the point that crime must be established, when an issue in criminal cases, by such evidence. The rule is certainly to the contrary where the question of guilt is involved in a civil action.

If the author only intended to say that the rule for the proof of guilt in criminal cases was that it must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, he has failed in his usually simple and clear statement.

But though our searching may find something not quite satisfying the book as a whole is a very useful, and in the main reliable one giving evidence that the author has made excellent use of the suggestions gained through the experience of a decade with the book in the hands of the profession, and police officials.

V. H. L.

COMPILED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES 1913, EMBRACING THE STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF A GENERAL AND PERMANENT NATURE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31, 1913. Compiled by John A. Mallory, assisted by members of the publishers' editorial staff, St. Paul. West Publishing Company, 1914. 5 Vols. Pp. ciii, 5686.

This compilation is intended to succeed that of 1901 issued by the same publishers. The tremendous mass of new legislation on subjects old and new since 1901 alone would call imperatively for a new work. The publishers have taken advantage of this situation not only to incorporate the new matter but to some extent to rearrange and in many respects greatly to improve the compilation of the old matter. In the main the general scheme of arrangement of the 1901 compilation has been preserved in the present issue. But a renumbering of the sections was made almost necessarily, though the publishers have wisely put the old section number of the revised statutes in brackets immediately following the new section number. The repeal or superseding of old sections has been indicated by printing the word "superseceded" or "repealed" after the appropriate numbers. The sections, moreover, are followed by historical notes indicating the legislative history of the section in question. These notes will undoubtedly prove great time and labor savers for the busy lawyer and in some instances they will certainly shed light upon the sections to which they are appended—a light, moreover, which the average busy lawyer would not be likely to obtain for himself. To mention a few such notes selected practically at random, attention may be called

to the note appended to Sec. 992 relating to the abolition of the Commerce Court, to Sec. 1882 relating to the maintenance of enlisted force in the army under the President's direction, and to numerous notes in the sections in the Judiciary Act. While of course these notes are necessarily brief, they seem to have been worked out with care and much information is compressed into them.

The fifth volume is devoted to a table of revised statute sections showing at a glance the date of enactment, the original section number and the section and page numbers in the present compilation, and to an elaborate general index which seems comprehensive and intelligently made. This is preceded by a table of acts cited by popular name which will undoubtedly facilitate the use of the volumes. The work is well bound and printed and is in as convenient form as it is reasonably possible to put such a huge mass of material. The genuine value of such a work rests largely upon its accuracy and this can be determined only by extended use, which the reviewer has not had opportunity to make in great measure. Apparently, however, the work has been carefully done and the fact that the chief editor has had experience in previous statutory revisions and compilations tends to give confidence that he has done this work well.